

IN THE ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE:

At line 2, ~~please~~ insert a period after "substrate".

At line 2, ~~please~~ delete "comprising" and insert therefor - - The apparatus employed is made up of- -.

At line 6, ~~please~~ insert - - the UV- - between "from" and "source".

At line 6, ~~please~~ delete "a)" which appears after "source".

At line 7, ~~please~~ insert - - which- - between "but" and "allows".

At line 10, ~~please~~ insert - - the- - between "of" and "lens".

At line 10, ~~please~~ delete "c)" which appears after "lens".

At line 12, ~~please~~ insert - - the- - before "filter".

At line 12, ~~please~~ delete "b)" which appears after "filter".

At line 12, ~~please~~ insert - - the- - before "lens".

At line 12, ~~please~~ delete "c)" after "lens".

At line 13, ~~please~~ delete "means for" and substitute therefor - -a device capable of- -.

At line 13, ~~please~~ insert - -the- - between "by" and "video".

At line 13, ~~please~~ delete "d)" after "camera".

At line 15, ~~please~~ insert - - the UV- - between "by" and "source".

At line 15, ~~please~~ delete "a)" which appears after "source".

A copy of the Abstract page (i.e., page 24 of the specification) on which each of these amendments has been made is enclosed.

Please amend Claims 1-14 and 17-19 to read as follows:

- A¹
1. (Amended) An apparatus for determining binder dosage and distribution during the production of composite materials [on a substrate] comprising:
- a) a source of long wave ultraviolet light positioned so that ultraviolet waves emitted therefrom will come into contact with a [substrate] composite-forming material to which binder has been applied,

A/
cont.

- b) a filter which blocks ultraviolet waves emitted from the UV light source [a)] and reflected by the [substrate] composite-forming material to which binder has been applied but allows visible light waves emitted by fluorescence of the binder to pass,
- c) a lens for imaging visible light onto a focal plane,
- d) a video camera positioned at the focal plane of the lens [c)] which converts the visible light waves that have passed through the filter [b)] and the lens [c)] into an electrical signal, and
- e) [means for] a device capable of correlating images received by the video camera [d)] to binder dosage and distribution on the [substrate] composite-forming material to which binder has been applied contacted by the ultraviolet waves emitted by the UV light source [a)].

2. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 1 in which the UV light source [a)] is an ultraviolet lamp.

3. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 1 in which the UV light source [a)] is 4 or more ultraviolet lamps.

4. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 1 in which the filter [b)] and the lens [c)] are positioned so that the visible light waves will pass through the filter [b)] before they pass through the lens [c)].

5. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 1 in which the filter [b)] and the lens [c)] are positioned so that the visible light waves will pass through the lens [c)] before they pass through the filter [b)].

6. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 1 in which the filter [b)] is composed of more than one filter.

7. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 6 in which the filter [b)] includes a filter capable of blocking ultraviolet waves.

8. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 6 in which the filter [b)] includes a long-pass filter having a cutoff wavelength between 400 and 600 nm.

9. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 6 in which the filter [b)] is a filter which has been selected to allow only the visible radiation emitted by the fluorescing binder to pass through.

AI
conc'd

10. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 6 in which the filter [b)] includes a near-infrared blocking filter.

11. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 6 in which the video camera [d)] is a color video camera.

12. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 11 in which the color video camera has color band pass filters that function as one or more of the filters in the filter [b)].

13. (Amended) The apparatus of Claim 1 in which the correlation means [e)] is capable of enhancing the images of the fluorescing binder and [the] fluorescing lignocellulosic material.

14. (Amended) A method for monitoring binder dosage and distribution during the production of composite materials [on a substrate] comprising:

- a) exposing a composite-forming material to which binder has been applied to ultraviolet waves for a period of time sufficient to cause the binder to fluoresce,
- b) collecting visible waves emitted by the fluorescing binder,
- c) passing the collected ultraviolet waves from step b) through a filter which blocks ultraviolet waves,
- d) imaging the visible wave emissions of the fluorescing binder onto a video camera that converts the image to an electronic signal, and
- e) relaying the electronic signal generated by the video camera in step d) to a [means for] device capable of correlating dosage and distribution of binder to the electronic signal received.

A2

17. (Amended) The method of Claim 14 in which the binder is [polymeric MDI] a polyphenylene polymethylene polyisocyanate.

18. (Amended) The method of Claim 14 in which the filter used in step c) also blocks near infrared waves.

19. (Amended) The method of Claim 14 in which the filter used in step c) also blocks visible wave emissions from any fluorescing material other than the binder.